

- Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that special face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakespeare.*
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give. *Shakespeare.*
Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture, as the
special patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their
interests to heart more nearly than those of any other of his
members. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.
O Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare,
was made denizen by a special act of parliament. *Davies.*
4. Extraordinary; uncommon.
That which necessity of some special time doth cause to be
enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth
afterward become free. *Hooker.*
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot
be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should
be chiefly on special opportunities. *Spratt's Sermons.*
He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a special care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*
5. Chief in excellence.
The king hath drawn
The special head of all the land together. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
SPECIALLY. *adv.* [from special.]
1. Particularly above others.
Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deutr.*
A brother beloved, specially to me. *Phil. xvi.*
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury
may, to deliver themselves from an attain, find it specially. *Hale.*
SPECIALTY. *n. f.* [specialité, French; from special.] Par-
ticularity.
On these two general heads all other specialties are depen-
dent. *Hooker.*
The packet is not come,
Where that and other specialties are bound. *Shakespeare.*
Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakespeare.*
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare
contract without specialty, the other party might wase his law,
they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the
debt into a specialty which accorded many suits. *Hale.*
SPECIALTY. *n. f.* [specialty, Latin.]
1. A fort; a subdivision of a general term.
A special idea is called by the schools a species; it is one
common nature that agrees to several singular individual be-
ings: so horse is a special idea or species as it agrees to Duce-
phalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*
2. Class of nature; single order of beings.
He intendeth only the care of the species or common natures,
but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
For we are animals no less,
Although of different species. *Hudibras.*
Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole species in myself I see. *Dryden.*
A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would
constitute a different species, though united to a human body
in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capa-
cities would make another species, if united to a different body
in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*
3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representa-
tion.
An apparent diversity between the species visible and audible
is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the
audible doth. *Bacon.*
It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of co-
lour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more
unfit it is to transmit the species. *Ray on the Creation.*
The species of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer
to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three
inches, or three and a quarter; but the species of the letters
illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and
indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*
4. Representation to the mind.
Wit in the poet, or wit-writing is no other than the facul-
ty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the
memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs
to represent. *Dryden.*
5. Show; visible exhibition.
Shews and species serve best with the common people. *Bacon.*
6. Circulating money.
As there was in the time of the greatest splendour of the Ro-
man empire, a less quantity of current species in Europe than
there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of
the circulating species of its time than any European city.
Arbutnot on Coins.

7. Simples that have place in a compound.
SPECIFIC. *adj.* [specificum, French; specific and facit]
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1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.
That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her specific forms I'll show. *Denham.*
The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is
subject to the command of the will, though as to the specific
nature of its acts it is determined by the object. *Bacon.*
By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distribu-
ted into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their
specific uniformities? *Glanville.*
These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed
to result from the specific forms of things, but as general laws
of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their
truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be
not yet discovered. *Newton's Opticks.*
As all things were formed according to these specific plat-
forms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity
to them. *Newton.*
Specific gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or
weight, which any species of natural bodies have, and by
which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of
different kinds. *Quincy.*
The specific qualities of plants reside in their native spirit,
oil and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt and earth appear
to be the same in all plants. *Arbutnot.*
Specific difference is that primary attribute which distin-
guishes each species from one another, while they stand rank-
ed under the same general nature or genus. Though wine
differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain
fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it
does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific
difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grapes; as
cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*
2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular
disease. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines
that work by occult qualities.
The operation of purging medicines have been referred to
a hidden propriety, a specific virtue, and the like shifts of
ignorance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
If he would drink a good decoction of sassa, with the usual
specifics, he might enjoy a good health. *Wifeman.*
SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from specific.] In such a manner as to
constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.
His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must
be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several
virtues that are specifically requisite to a due performance of
this duty. *Scull's Sermons.*
Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically differ
from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no concept
of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple concepts, nor of
any other universal. *Crew.*
He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same af-
fections then as ever since; and that, if an ax head be sup-
posed to float upon water which is specifically lighter, it had been
supernatural. *Bentley.*
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from species and facio.] To mark by
notation of distinguishing particularities.
Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common
influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reason-
able creature, without any particular, specifying, concurrent,
new imperative act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*
SPECIFICATION. *n. f.* [from specific; specification, Fr.]
1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.
This specification or limitation of the question hinders the
disputers from wandering away from the precise point of en-
quiry. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. Particular mention.
The constitution here speaks generally without the speci-
fication of any place. *Aspliff's Paragon.*
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from species; specifier, Fr.] To mention;
to show by some particular marks of distinction.
As the change of such laws as have been specified is neces-
sary, so the evidence that they are such, must be great. *Hunter.*
St. Peter doth not specify what these waters were. *Barnet.*
He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where
the countries, and the uses of their soils are specified. *Pope.*
SPECIMEN. *n. f.* [specimen, Latin.] A sample; a part of any
thing exhibited that the rest may be known.
Several persons have exhibited specimens of this art before
multitudes of beholders. *Addison's Spectator.*
SPECIOUS. *adj.* [speciosus, Fr. speciosus, Latin.]
1. Showy; pleasing to the view.
The rest, far greater part
Will deem in outward rites and specious forms.
Religion satisfy'd. *Milton.*
She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond with too late!
Was in the vale of Soree, Dalila,
That specious monster, my accomplish'd foate. *Milton.*
2. Plausible;

3. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first
view.
Bad men boast
Their specious deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*
Somewhat of specious they must have to recommend them-
selves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its na-
tural form. *Dryden.*
Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with
the specious names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*
This is the only specious objection which our Romish adver-
saries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of
celebracy. *Atterbury.*
SPECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from speciosus.] With fair appearance.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and un sincerity; especially to
that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is
wont to be disguised, and put off more speciously. *Hammond.*
SPEC. *n. f.* [specce, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.
Every speck does not blind a man. *Governor of the Tongue.*
Then are they happy, when
No speck is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
TO SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.
Flour
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold. *Milton.*
SPECKLE. *n. f.* [from speck.] Small speck; little spot.
TO SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small
spots.
So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*
Speck'd vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould.
Saw'st thou not late a speck'd serpent rear
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*
The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Plead the green lark of the scales survey,
And with their forked tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*
The tortoise here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the speck'd and the white. *Pope.*
SPECKT. *n. f.* [speight, n. f. A wood-specker. Ainsworth.]
SPECTACLE. *n. f.* [spectacle, Fr. spectaculum, Latin.]
1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as
eminently remarkable.
In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick spectacle to all. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
We are made a spectacle unto angels, and men. *1 Cor. iv. 9.*
2. Any thing perceived by the sight.
Forth riding underneath the castle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcases he spy'd,
The dreadful spectacle of that sad house of pride, *Fa. Queen.*
When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad,
Such spectacles, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*
3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.
The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side. *Shakespeare.*
We have helps for the sight far above spectacles and glasses. *Bacon.*
It is no fault in the spectacles that the blind man sees not.
Shakespeare was naturally learned: he needed not the spec-
tacles of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found
her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*
The first spectacle-maker did not think that he was leading
the way to the discovery of new planets.
This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and
shews why their sight is mended by spectacles. *Newton.*
This day, then let us not be told,
That you are sick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of spectacles and pills. *Swift.*
SPECTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spec-
tacles.
All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
SPECTATION. *n. f.* [spectatio, Latin.] Regard; respect.
This simple spectation of the lungs is differenced from that
which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*
SPECTATOR. *n. f.* [spectator, Fr. spectator, Latin.] A looker
on; a beholder.
More
Than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd, to take spectators. *Shakespeare.*
If it proves a good repast to the spectators, the dish pays
the shot. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
An old gentleman mounting on horseback got up heavily;

- but desired the spectators that they would count fourscore and
eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*
He mourns his former vigour lost to far,
To make him now spectator of a war. *Dryden.*
What pleasure hath the owner more than the spectator? *Seed.*
SPECTRE. *n. f.* [spectre, Fr. spectrum, Latin.] Apparition;
appearance of persons dead.
The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend, *Dryden.*
With bold fanatick spectres to rejoice.
The very poetical use of the word for a spectre, doth imply
an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stilling.*
These are nothing but spectres the understanding raises to
itself to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*
SPECTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from spectator.] Act of beholding.
Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more
long in spectatorship, and crueller in suffering. *Shakespeare.*
SPECTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.
This prism had some veins running along within the glass,
from the one end to the other, which scitered some of
the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in encreasing
the length of the coloured spectrum. *Newton's Opticks.*
SPECTULAR. *n. f.* [specularis, Latin.]
1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass.
It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of specular stone.
Quicksilver may by the fire alone, in glass-vessels, be turn-
ed into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained
a mercury, bright and specular as before. *Bosle.*
A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since
for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of
those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise
not from specular surface alone, but depend upon the two sur-
faces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made,
and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*
2. Assisting sight. Improper.
The hidden way
Of nature would'st thou know, how first she frames
All things in miniature? thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*
TO SPECULATE. *v. n.* [specular, Fr. specular, Lat.] To meditate;
to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.
Consider the quantity, and not speculate upon an intrinse-
cal relation. *Digby on Bodies.*
As our news-writers record many facts which afford great
matter of speculation, their readers speculate accordingly, and
by their variety of conjectures become consummate statemen.
Addison.
TO SPECULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through
with the mind.
Man was not meant to gape, or look upward with the
eye, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold,
but speculate their nature with the eye of the understanding.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
SPECULATION. *n. f.* [speculation, Fr. from speculate.]
1. Examination by the eye; view.
2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and
probably is here misprinted for speculator.
They who have, as who have not, whom their great
stars
Throne and fet high? servants
Which are to France the spies and speculations,
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.
In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did,
it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should
do the like; there remained after speculation, practice where-
unto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*
Thenceforth to speculations high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*
News-writers afford matter of speculation. *Addison.*
4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.
From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and
most part of his natural speculations. *Temple.*
5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.
This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in spec-
ulation, has since been furrounded by the fortune and boldness
of many navigators.
6. Power of sight. Not in use.
Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes
Thou star'st with. *Shakespeare.*
SPECULATIVE. *adj.* [speculatif, Fr. from speculate.]
1. Given to speculation; contemplative.
If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of
man being by nature speculative and delighted with contem-
plation in itself, they were to be known even for meer know-
ledge sake. *Hooker.*
It encourages speculative persons who have no turn of mind
to encrease their fortunes. *Addison.*
2. Theo-